



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/800,648	03/07/2001	Stacey J. Swart	10004942-1	3330

7590 01/11/2005
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

HUTTON JR, WILLIAM D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Applicati n N .

09/800,648

Applicant(s)

SWART ET AL.

Examin r

Doug Hutton

Art Unit

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 September 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,8-14 and 17-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,8-14 and 17-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

Applicant's Response

In Applicant's Response dated 29 September 2004, Applicant amended the Specification, amended Claims 1, 10, 17, 18 and 20, added new Claims 21-24, cancelled Claims 6, 7, 15 and 16, and argued against all rejections previously set forth in the Office Action dated 1 July 2004.

The rejections for Claims 6, 7, 15 and 16 are withdrawn, because these claims have been cancelled. The rejections for Claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Motoyama are withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 8-14 and 17-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over www.adobe.com/products/framemaker/sgmlwhatsnew.html (hereinafter, Adobe), as it appeared on 15 August 2000, in view of Huang, U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2001/0032217, and further in view of http://web.archive.org/web/20000914072847/nocookie.quadralay.com/products/wwp_pro/default.asp (hereinafter, WebWorks Publisher), as it appeared on 14 September 2000.

Claim 1:

Adobe discloses an apparatus for generating files (see Pages 1-2; see also the printed source file for this web page), the apparatus comprising:

- a first logic configured to perform a technical writing tool algorithm, the technical writing tool algorithm for receiving input describing a particular selected format and content for a document, the technical writing tool algorithm for processing said input to generate a first markup language file, wherein said first markup language file is printable as a hardcopy document, said first markup language file including first markup language formatting information (Adobe discloses each of these elements in that it discloses FrameMaker+SGML 6.0, which is a popular tool used to assemble documents in both hardcopy print and electronic form; FrameMaker+SGML supports the creation of SGML documents); and
- a second logic configured to receive the first markup language file and to perform a conversion algorithm that converts the first markup language file into a second markup language file, wherein said second markup language file includes a second markup language formatting information describing a particular on-line format and content of said document (Adobe discloses each of these elements in that it discloses WebWorks Publisher for use with FrameMaker+SGML; WebWorks converts the SGML documents created in FrameMaker+SGML into HTML documents for publishing content on the World Wide Web).

Adobe fails to expressly disclose a first markup language file based on an elements file, said elements file defining elements included in said first markup language file and a structure for each of said elements.

Huang teaches an apparatus for generating files (see Figures 1 and 2), the apparatus comprising:

- a first markup language file based on an elements file, said elements file defining elements included in said first markup language file and a structure for each of said elements (see Figure 2B; see Page 1, Paragraph 0006 – Huang teaches this limitation in that the prior art includes SGML documents having DTDs that define the elements, and the element structures, of SGML documents; in other words, a DTD is an “elements file”),

for the purpose of allowing the user to define the tags and attributes that are used to describe the content of the SGML documents.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus, disclosed in Adobe, to include

- a first markup language file based on an elements file, said elements file defining elements included in said first markup language file and a structure for each of said elements,

for the purpose of allowing the user to define the tags and attributes that are used to describe the content of the SGML documents, as taught in Huang.

Adobe, in view of Huang, fails to expressly disclose a second markup language file based on at least one of a plurality of style templates that are external to said elements file, said at least one style template mapped to at least one of said elements and defining a style for said at least one element.

WebWorks Publisher teaches an apparatus (see Pages 1-3 – WebWorks Publisher teaches an “apparatus” in that the software is used with computers), comprising:

- a second markup language file based on at least one of a plurality of style templates that are external to said elements file, said at least one style template mapped to at least one of said elements and defining a style for said at least one element (see Pages 1-3 – WebWorks Publisher teaches this limitation in that the software is a template-based application that converts FrameMaker documents into HTML documents by allowing the user to map FrameMaker elements to WebWorks Publisher styles),

for the purpose of generating ready-to-publish online documentation.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus, disclosed in Adobe, in view of Huang, to include

- a second markup language file based on at least one of a plurality of style templates that are external to said elements file, said at least one style template mapped to at least one of said elements and defining a style for said at least one element,

for the purpose of generating ready-to-publish online documentation, as taught in WebWorks Publisher.

Claim 2:

Adobe discloses the apparatus, wherein said input describing said particular format includes style information that describes a style that document elements are to have if the first markup language file is printed (Adobe discloses each of these elements in that FrameMaker+SGML allows the user to create an SGML document that has “style information” that instructs a computer how to format the document on a printer).

Claim 3:

Adobe discloses the apparatus, wherein said input describing said particular format includes style information that describes a style that document elements are to have if the second markup language file is placed on-line (Adobe discloses each of these elements in that WebWorks converts the SGML document into an HTML document that has “style information” that instructs a computer how to present the HTML document online).

Claim 4:

Adobe discloses the apparatus, wherein said first markup language is a Standard Generalized Markup Language (as specified in the above rejection for Claim 1, the first markup language is SGML).

Claim 5:

Adobe discloses the apparatus, wherein said second markup language is a Hypertext Markup Language (as specified in the above rejection for Claim 1, the second markup language is HTML).

Claim 8:

Adobe discloses the apparatus, wherein said first markup language is a Standard Generalized Markup Language and wherein said second markup language is a Hypertext Markup Language (as specified in the above rejection for Claim 1, the first markup language is SGML and the second markup language is HTML).

Claim 9:

Adobe discloses the apparatus, wherein said first logic is pre-configured to map styles native to said technical writing tool algorithm to styles native to said conversion algorithm, and wherein said first markup language formatting information includes information relating to said styles native to said conversion algorithm (Adobe discloses each of these limitations in that it discloses that FrameMaker+SGML 6.0 includes WebWorks Publisher).

Claims 10-14 and 17:

Claims 10-14 and 17 merely recite the method performed by the apparatus of Claims 1-5 and 8, respectively. Thus, Adobe, in view of Huang, and further in view of

WebWorks Publisher, discloses/teaches every limitation of these claims using the same rationale discussed in the above rejections for Claims 10-14 and 17.

Claim 18:

Adobe discloses the method, wherein the processing is performed by a technical writing tool software program being executed on a computer (see Pages 1-2 – Adobe discloses this limitation in that it includes the FrameMaker software), wherein the converting is performed by conversion software program being executed on a computer (see Pages 1-2 – Adobe discloses this limitation in that it includes the WebWorks Publisher software used with the FrameMaker software), and wherein said method further comprises:

- mapping styles native to said technical writing tool algorithm to styles native to said conversion algorithm, and wherein said first markup language formatting information includes information relating to said styles native to said conversion algorithm (see Adobe, Pages 1-2 – as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 9, Adobe discloses each of these limitations in that it discloses that FrameMaker+SGML 6.0 includes WebWorks Publisher).

Adobe, in view of Huang, fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- mapping, prior to the processing.

WebWorks Publisher teaches a method for generating files, comprising:

Art Unit: 2179

- mapping, prior to the processing (see Pages 1-3 – WebWorks Publisher teaches this limitation in that the software allows the style mappings and style templates to be reused so users do not have to reapply the same customization with every use),

for the purpose of enabling consistent document publishing and optimum utilization of skilled publishing resources.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Adobe, in view of Huang, to include:

- mapping, prior to the processing,

for the purpose of enabling consistent document publishing and optimum utilization of skilled publishing resources, as taught in WebWorks Publisher.

Claim 19:

Adobe discloses the method of Claim 18, wherein said first markup language is a Standard Generalized Markup Language and wherein said second markup language is a Hypertext Markup Language (as specified in the above rejection for Claim 1, the first markup language is SGML and the second markup language is HTML).

Claim 20:

Claim 20 merely recites computer software that performs the same method performed by the apparatus of Claim 1. Thus, Adobe, in view of Huang, and further in

view of WebWorks Publisher, discloses/teaches every limitation of this claim using the same rationale discussed in the above rejection for Claim 1.

Claims 21 and 22:

Claims 21 and 22 merely recite limitations included in Claim 1. Thus, Adobe, in view of Huang, and further in view of WebWorks Publisher, discloses/teaches every limitation of these claims using the same rationale discussed in the above rejection for Claim 1.

Claim 23:

Adobe discloses a method for generating files (see Pages 1-2; see also the printed source file for this web page), comprising:

- maintaining a plurality of style templates separate from elements of a markup language file (Adobe discloses this element in that it discloses FrameMaker+SGML 6.0, which is a popular tool used to assemble documents in both hardcopy print and electronic form; FrameMaker+SGML supports the creation of SGML documents; FrameMaker+SGML also allows the user to pre-define styles and apply those styles to content; thus, FrameMaker+SGML discloses a plurality of “style templates” separate from markup language elements); and
- generating a markup language file based on at least one of said style templates that is mapped to at least one of said elements included in said markup language

file, said markup language file having formatting information based on said at least one style template (Adobe discloses these elements in that it discloses FrameMaker+SGML 6.0, which is a popular tool used to assemble documents in electronic form; FrameMaker+SGML supports the creation of SGML documents based on the styles for the elements set by the user).

Adobe fails to expressly disclose:

- storing an elements file defining markup language file elements and a structure for each of said elements; and
- generating a markup language file based on said elements file.

Huang teaches a method for generating files (see Page 1, Paragraph 0003), comprising:

- storing an elements file defining markup language file elements and a structure for each of said elements (see Figure 2B; see Page 1, Paragraph 0006 – Huang teaches this limitation in that the prior art includes SGML documents having DTDs that define the elements, and the element structures, of SGML documents; in other words, a DTD is an “elements file”); and
- generating a markup language file based on said elements file (see Figures 2C and 3B),

for the purpose of allowing the user to define the tags and attributes that are used to describe the content of the SGML documents and to create the SGML documents.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus, disclosed in Adobe, to include

- storing an elements file defining markup language file elements and a structure for each of said elements; and
- generating a markup language file based on said elements file,

for the purpose of allowing the user to define the tags and attributes that are used to describe the content of the SGML documents and to create the SGML documents, as taught in Huang.

Adobe, in view of Huang, fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- displaying an image of a document defined by said markup language file.

WebWorks Publisher teaches a method for generating documents (see Pages 1-3), comprising:

- displaying an image of a document defined by said markup language file (see Pages 1-3 – WebWorks Publisher teaches this limitation in that the software is a template-based application that converts FrameMaker documents into HTML documents by allowing the user to map FrameMaker elements to WebWorks Publisher styles),

for the purpose of generating ready-to-publish online documentation.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus, disclosed in Adobe, in view of Huang, to include

Art Unit: 2179

- displaying an image of a document defined by said markup language file, for the purpose of generating ready-to-publish online documentation, as taught in WebWorks Publisher.

Claim 24:

Adobe, in view of Huang, fails to expressly disclose converting said markup language file into another markup language file having formatting information that is based on at least one of said style templates.

WebWorks Publisher teaches a method (see Pages 1-3), comprising:

- converting said markup language file into another markup language file having formatting information that is based on at least one of said style templates (see Pages 1-3 – WebWorks Publisher teaches this limitation in that the software is a template-based application that converts FrameMaker documents into HTML documents by allowing the user to map FrameMaker elements to WebWorks Publisher styles),

for the purpose of generating ready-to-publish online documentation.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus, disclosed in Adobe, in view of Huang, to include

- converting said markup language file into another markup language file having formatting information that is based on at least one of said style templates,

for the purpose of generating ready-to-publish online documentation, as taught in WebWorks Publisher.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 1-5, 8-14 and 17-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2179

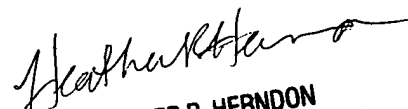
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Doug Hutton whose telephone number is (571) 272-4137. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

WDH

January 5, 2004


HEATHER R. HERNDON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100